CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

DEAR EDITOR: As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would write again. I was at church to-day The text was, "I am not ashamed of the gospel." There was a good congregation, notwithstanding the bad roads. We also have prayer meeting every Thursday evening. We expect to commence protracted meeting as soon as the roads are good. I see there is only one piece in the Children's Column this week. I hope there will more write. I will close by asking a question, how old was Elijah?

ALVIN JACOBS.

Homerville, Ohio.

DEAR EDITOR: I thought I would write another letter for the Children's Column. I like to read the letters from the children, and I also like to read the EVANGELIST. A while ago I saw a letter from my cousin, Clara Lidsey. I was real glad she wrote for the paper. We have no S. S. now, but I go to day school, Mr. Frank Atkins is our teacher. I like to go to school. I will close by asking a question, how many times is the word boy found in the Bible,

PETER O. JACOBS.

Homerville, Ohio.

DEAR CHILDREN: A few days after my former letter to you came out in No. 50 of the EVANGELIST, I received the first postal card with names for the Band of Hope. It had on it the names of three little girls, who are sisters to each other. As the card was just to the point, I will here give it to you in full:

LATHROP, CAL., Dec. 26, 1885.

Dear Uncle Joe:

We wish to belong to your Band of Hope. Mamie Wolfe, age 10; Laura Wolf, age 8; Rua Wolf, age 6. I hope you will succeed. Good by.

M. W.

How happy I felt when I was writing their names in my pretty book. They stand first, because they came first. I wondered whether the first would be the name of a boy or of a girl. Now I know. But now I would like to know of which I will get the most. I think I will get the names of more girls than boys. Many little boys think it is manly to chew or smoke tobacco, and some even like to use bad words and to drink liquor. Of course, they do no intend to become drunkards, but no drunkard ever did think he would be one till he was. The only sure way is never to tast anything that will make drunk. It is coarse and sinful to use bad words. Chewing or smoking never makes a man of any one; besides, it is expensive, often inconvenient and annoying, and is not the least bit nice. I hope the girls will do all they can to persuade the boys not to do any of these bad and ugly things; and I hope that all the little boys who do not want to do them, will send me their names soon. Now for a race. Address, Uncle Joe, Lathrop, Cal.

UNCLE JOE.

Dec. 28, 1885.

"Whoppers."

Every boy in town had heard of Black Rock. Who named it they did not know nor care. Who first discovered that it was the best spot for perch any where along the shore they never inquired, but all who could go fishing on Saturday and holidays made for Black Rock.

Phil and Elmer were among those who frequently held possession of the coveted rock. To them it was a retreat where their most secret plan could be discussed with no fear of listeners.

"What did your mother say about the lilies?" inquired Elmer, pulling up a perch.

"Said if we could find any safe way to get them without wading, she didn't care."

"All the other fellows wade."

"I know it, but mother don't think it healthy for us to stay in fresh water much, specially where it's so warm. She says it's enervating."—Ex.

Small Things.

Read in the Composition Class by Laura E. Eddy.

Small things are not to be despised.

Moments are the sands of life. Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

Springs are small things but they are the sources of great steams; while drops of water make the great ocean.

The coral rock which causes large vessels to wreck, is the work of insects.

Acorns cover the earth with oaks from which great cities are built.

A sharp pebble in a man's shoe will cause him to forget for awhile the great things of the world.

Life is composed of small things; little sacrifices, little kindnesses and little words spoken at the right time will win friends where great things fail.

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so through little actions in our every day life may our character be seen.

We as students should be very careful of our moments. An hour seems a short time yet every hour thousands are born and die.

"Lost time is gone forever," and how much might be learned or how much good we might accomplish if we would but improve all our moments.

Let us then improve all our time so well that when we come to the evening of our lives we may look back without regret, and feel within ourselves that we "have done what we could."

Learned to Work.

One wise regulation among the Jews insists on every boy learning a trade. It is not necessary that every boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life, but it is best to know thoroughly some kind of work. It is only by this that one can prove his fidelity and excellence.

Governor Palmer of Illinois was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois was once a bookbinder. Erastus Corning of New York was too lame to do hard labor and commenced as a shop-boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was asked: "Why, my boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone of Iowa was a cabinet maker, which trade the late Stephen A. Douglass also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

Seven "Minds."

1. Mind your *tongue!* Don't let it speak hasty, cruel, unkind, or wicked words. Mind!

2. Mind your *eyes!* Don't permit them to look on wicked books, pictures, or objects. Mind!

3. Mind your *ears!* Don't suffer them to listen to wicked speeches, songs, or words. Mind!

4. Mind your *lips!* Don't let tobacco foul them. Don't let strong drink pass them. Don't let the food of the glutton enter between them. Mind!

5. Mind your *hands!* Don't let them steal or fight, or write any evil words. Mind!

6. Mind your *feet!* Don't let them walk in the steps of the wicked. Mind!

7. Mind your *heart!* Don't let the love of sin dwell in it. Don't give it to Satan, but ask Jesus to make it his throne. Mind!

"God Will Know You"

One evening about Christmas, a gentleman was strolling along a street in Toronto, with apparently no object in view but to pass the time. His attention was attracted by the remark of a little girl to a companion in front of a fruit stand.

"I wish I had an orange for ma."

The gentleman saw that the children, though poorly dressed, were clean and neat, and calling them into the store he loaded them with fruit and candies.

"What's your name?" asked one of the girls.

"Why do you want know?" queried the gentleman.

"I want to pray for you," was the reply. The gentleman turned to leave, scarcely daring to speak, when the little one added,

"Well it don't matter. God will know you anyhow.

SELECTED.

REPAIRING INJURIES.

Incidents Showing How Nature Reproduces Parts Which Have Been Destroyed.

We see this in the production of admirably formed joints in parts which were at first devoid of anything of the kind. I may quote, as an example, the case of a railway guard, whose arm had been so injured that he had been compelled to have the elbow with its joint cut out, but who afterward developed a new joint almost as good as the old one. In the uninjured condition the outer bone of the lower arm—the radius—ends above in a smooth-surfaced cup, which plays against part of the lower end of the bone of the upper arm, or humerus, while its side also plays against the side of the other bone of the lower arm, the ulna, with the interposition of a cartilaginous surface. The radius and ulna are united to the humerus by dense and strong membranes or ligaments, which pass between it and them anteriorly, posteriorly and on each side, and are attached to projecting processes, one on each side of the humerus. Such was the condition of the parts which were removed by the surgeon. Nine years after the operation the patient died, and Mr. Syme had the opportunity of dissecting the arm, which in the meant me had served the poor man perfectly well, he having been in the habit of swinging himself by it from one carriage to another while the train was in motion, quite as easily and securely as with the other arm. On examination Mr. Syme found that the amputated end of the radius had formed a fresh polished surface, and played both on the humerus and the ulna, a material something like cartilage being interposed. The ends of the bones of the forearm were locked in by two processes projecting downward from the humerus, and also strong lateral and still stronger anterior and posterior ligaments again bound them fast to the last-named bone. It would be easy to bring forward a number of more or less similar cases. The amount of reproduction of lost parts which may take place in many of the lower animals is astonishing. Thus the tails of lizards, if broken off, will grow again, and the limbs of newts will be reproduced, with their bones, muscles, blood vessels and nerves. Even the eye and the lower jaw have been seen to be reproduced in the last-named animals. If certain worms be cut in two, each half will become a perfect animal, the head producing a new tail and the tail a new head; and a worm called a *nais* has been cut into as many as twenty-five parts with a like result. But the most remarkable animal for its power of repairing injuries is the fresh-water hydra, almost any fragment of which will, under favorable circumstances, grow into a new and entire fresh animal. It is also a notorious and very noteworthy fact that, in both man and the lower animals, the processes of repair take place the more readily the younger the age of the injured individual may be.—*St. George Mivart, in Fortnightly Review.*

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS.

A Country Where Journalism Stimulates the People in Theory Only.

The journalist, it is customary to say, is powerful in England, and I believe that the multitude of those who are desirous of adding journalism to their regular occupations is, as the sands of the seashore, innumerable. But men who mold public opinion by their writing have seldom the opportunity or the inclination to mix with society. Certain it is that one only catches fleeting glimpses of them. But does journalism in England mold public opinion, or what are the relations in which it stands to it? If the articles one reads in the newspapers were a fair reflection of the National mind upon any given subject and at any particular crisis, then it would follow that whenever the press is excited the country must be excited too. But is that the case? Nothing of the kind. The London newspapers, in the morning and the evening, lash themselves into a fury over the shortcomings of English Ministers in every quarter of the globe. Thousands and scores of thousands of Englishmen throughout the country read those diatribes and invectives, for the most part admirably written, with warm approval. But nothing comes of them. The public no more thinks of acting in accordance with their precepts than it does of taking as its rule of life the high-flown sentiments in the drama which it has just been applauding. Journalism stimulates the people only in theory. The leading articles, though the assertion may seem a contradiction in terms, are absolutely ineffective, because they are so effective. The average Briton, after having read one of them, acts precisely as the pious church-goer does who has listened to a sermon which has kindled within his bosom a glow of emotion. Church-goer and newspaper reader alike do their duty. Sermon and article equally discharge the function of a safety valve. The press interprets what it declares to be the deliberate conviction of the Nation, and the Nation, with the comment "Quite so!" goes its way.—*Society in London, by a Former Resident.*

—The original autograph copy of Lord Byron's "Fare thee well! and if forever," at a recent sale brought $85; the original of Burns' "Tam O'Shanter" and "Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," together brought $760; one of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, $15; thirteen letters of Dean Swift, from $38 to $85 each, and one of Charles Lamb, from Paris, $65.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO

June 28th, 1885.

Railroad Time Card.

EAST BOUND.

(Standard time.)		No. 1	No. 5.	No. 3	No. 11
Leave Chicago		P. M. *5 10	P. M. 11 10	A. M. * 8 10	P. M. *3 45
Defiance		10 15	A. M. 5 59	P. M. 3 05	
Deshler		10 57	6 50	4 03	
Fostoria		11 20	7 41	5 00	
		am			. m.
Sandusky			†7 25	4 50	2 00
Mansfield		1 28	10 15	8 20	4 06
Lexington			8 29	10 57	
Newark		3 15	10 20	12 30	
Columbus	Leave	2 00	11 40	11 05	†5 00
St. Louis			7 p m	8 a m	
			A. M.	P. M.	
Louisville			1 45	2 25	
Cincinnati			7 30	7 10	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Newark		3 15	12 55	12 08	6 40
Zanesville		3 19	1 58	12 52	6 30 a. m.
Cambridge		4 43	3 00	1 35	7 30
Bellaire		6 25	5 06	3 17	9 38
Pittsburg		pm	PM	6 55	5 55 p. m.
Washington		6 30	7 20	6 30	
Baltimore		7 30	8 30	7 20	

WEST BOUND.

		No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 2.	No. 10.
Leave		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore		*9 00	* 9 00	*9 00	
Washington		10 00	10 00	10 10	
		P. M.	P. M.		
Pittsburg		2 15	8 10	a m	
Wheeling		8 15	10 50	9 40	5 00
Bellaire		7 53	†10 33	9 35	
			A. M.		
Cambridge		9 25	12 24	13 23	
Zanesville		10 12	1 20	†221p	†6 10
Columbus	Arrive	11 55	3 10	2 40	8 40
Cincinnati			7 30	6 50	
			P. M.		
Louisville			12 35	11 40	
				A. M.	
St. Louis			6 40	7 30	
Newark			3 30	1 40p	7
		A. M.			
Mansfield		12 45	5 55	4 03	10 20
Sandusky	Arrive		8 55	6 30	12 15 n
Fostoria		2 33	9 51	7 51	
Deshler		3 11	10 55	8 48	
Defiance		3 48	11 59	9 46	
Chicago		8 55	7 20	5 40	7 05

*Trains run daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars on all through trains between Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus and Cincinnati.

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LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. Y

The shortest and most direct route, making immediate connections for passengers East and West.

CONDENSED TIME OF THROUGH TRAINS.

July 25th, 1885.

WESTWARD | Central Time | EASTWARD

L. S. & M. S. Ry.

7 00 pm	8 30am	Lv Boston Ar	9 40am	9 45pm
9 15pm	10 30am	" New York "	7 10	7 00
6 40pm	6 30am	" Cleveland "	8 20	10 00pm
	8 40	" Ar Sandusky Lv	6 55	

P. Ft. W. & C. Ry.

8 00pm	9 00am	Lv New York Ar	11 30am	9 35pm
11 20pm	11 50am	" Philadelphia "	8 25am	6 50pm
11 30pm	10 55am	" Baltimore "	8 15am	6 45pm
12 58pm	11 15pm	" Pittsburgh "	7 43pm	5 30am
12 15am	9 18am	Ar Lima Lv	8 43am	5 34am

L. E. & W.

8 40pm	8 45am	Sandusky	7 20pm	3 00am
9 45	9 45	Fremont	6 25	2 05
12 20	12 30pm	Arr Lima Lv	3 35	11 35
12 30	12 50	Lv Lima Arr	3 35	11 25pm
1 37am	1 51pm	Ar St Mary Lv	2 18	10 20
5 30	4 25	Muncie	11 36am	7 55
5 58	6 02	Tipton	10 14	6 02
7 57	8 05	LaFayette	8 08	3 42
10 07	10 10	Hoopeston	5 52	1 48
11 04	11 12	Paxton	4 52	12 40
11 43	11 54	Gibson	4 14	12 02
1 25pm	1 35am	Bloomington	2 40am	10 20am
1 35	*5	C & A Junction	2 30	10 10

C & A R'y

1 45pm	1 55am	Bloomington	2 30am	
8 00	7 45	St Louis	7 55pm	

I. B. & W. Ry.

2 56pm	5 10am	Lv Bloom'ton Ar	9 35pm	5 25a
5 05	7 25am	Peoria	7 20pm	2 30
6 10	12 15mgt	Burlington	2 50pm	10 30
9 05am	7 10pm	Ar C'ncil Bluffs Lv	5 35pm	

I. C. Ry.

1 58am	9 40am	Lv Bloom'ton Ar	3 26pm	8 20am
10 30am	6 10pm	Dubuque	7 50pm	9 30pm
10 50am	10 50am	Ar Sioux City Lv	3 00am	6 10 am

Through tickets on sale to all points, East or West. For information in regard to tickets, rates, &c., inquire of Ticket Agents at principal ticket offices, or address

G. W. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agent
Bloomington, Ill.

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.

On and after Dec. 14th, 1885, trains will run as follows; Central Time.

WESTWARD.

Lv Pittsburgh	5.50a m	*1 55 p m
" Newcastle	7.55 "	3 45 "
" Youngstown	8·25 "	4.15 "
Ar Ashland	11 47p m	8.35 "
" Mansfield	12.15 "	9.11 "

EASTWARD.

Lv Mansfield	*6.22 a m	*1.28 p m
" Ashland	6.51 "	1.59 "
" Youngstown	10.55 "	5.43 "
Ar Newcastle	11.20 "	6.10 "
" Pittsburgh	1.30 p m	8.00 "

*Daily

A. D. SMITH,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE ASHLAND SUN.

THE ASHLAND SUN is the name of the new local, independent and weekly paper issued from the Publishing House. Our subscribers who desire an Ashland local paper will find it to be what they want. It is a six column folio, and published at $1,00 per year.

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Home Pulpit	$2.00
Ashland Sun	2.25
New York Independent	4.00